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The China Mail.

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THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
WEEK DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 24 1917.

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PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
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TRAMWAYS 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.
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32, Queen's Road Central.

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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give
this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.20 Per Dozen.

SPLITS 70 "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 438.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

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FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 410.
Shipyard, SHAM SHUI TUN, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG JING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
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Terms—From \$5 per day and up.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful",
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

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by subscribing to

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIA.

MILITARY DEBACLE THREATENING.

"AN APPALLING OFFICIAL
REPORT."

MERCILESS ACTION TO BE
TAKEN AGAINST
COWARDS.

LONDON, July 23.
An appalling official account of the
situation on the south-western front
has been received by the Russian
Government.

The Report states that a fatal
crisis has occurred in the morale of
the troops. Most units are com-
pletely disorganised and the offensive
spirit has utterly disappeared. Or-
ders are not obeyed and exhortations
by comrades are repelled by threats
and shots. Some elements volun-
tarily evacuated positions without
awaiting the approach of the enemy,
and sometimes urgent orders for
reinforcements are discussed for
hours.

For a distance of hundreds of
yards, long files of robust and
shameless deserters are proceeding
to the rear, and frequently entire
units desert.

Extreme measures are necessary
to avert a catastrophe. The Com-
mander-in-Chief on the west front
has ordered deserters to be fired on.
There must be merciless action
against the cowards who are selling
Russia and the Revolution.

"UNLIMITED POWER" FOR THE
GOVERNMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.
The Council of Workmen's and
Soldiers' Delegates and the Council
of Peasants' Congress, after an all-
night sitting passed a resolution that
the country is threatened with a
military débacle and internal
anarchy, declaring that the State
and the Revolution are endangered
and proclaiming the Government to
be a Government of Safety of
the Revolution, and according it
unlimited power to re-establish the
organisation of the Army and public
order.

THE FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

SUCCESS IN THE VILNA REGION.

LONDON, July 23.

A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports—

We attacked in the direction of Vilna,
penetrating to a depth of two miles in
some places, in the neighbourhood of
Krevo, capturing over 1,000 prisoners.

The instability and moral weakness
of certain detachments is jeopardising
the development of further success.
Great numbers of our officers have
perished gallantly fulfilling their duties.

The enemy continues his offensive
between the Serezh and the Strypa at
Zlotopol, and has occupied four villages.
There is intense enemy artillery activity
to the south of Berezovica and at Yelka.

LONDON, July 23.

The situation in Russia is momentarily
overshadowing the events on the
Western Front. Events seem to be
approaching a sort of climax. The
news that the Council of Workmen's
and Soldiers' Delegates and the
Peasants' Delegates have given the
Government full power is welcome,
and there are indications that
the Government will sternly deal
with the types of anarchy at Petrograd.

The all-important question is—Will
M. Kerensky be able to play the "reel"
at the front, which undoubtedly threat-
ens to create the most dangerous situa-
tion has yet arisen.

An air squadron bombed Harewich
with thirty good shots. All
machines returned.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports—
A Russian attack to the south-west
of Dvinsk failed.

A Russian attack at Kievo penetrated
our position, but our counter-attack
drove them out, except at two points.

Our counter-attack, to the south of
the Serezh, developed, and the Russians
retreated into the Carpathians. We
occupied the heights immediately to
the westward of Tarnopol and crossed
the Kolomyia-Ostrow railway.

We have begun a forward movement
across the Dniester. The Russians
strongly resisted to the south of the
railway. Russian activity has strongly
increased along the ridge of the
Carpathians, as far as Putna.

A lively fire in the region of the
lower Serezh indicates impending
battles.

GERMANS OCCUPY TARNOPOL.

LONDON, July 23.

Reuter learns that the Germans have
occupied Tarnopol.

PACIFISM IN FRANCE DENOUNCED.

M. RIBOT SAYS "FRANCE CANNOT
BE CONQUERED."

PARIS, July 23.

The Senate has unanimously passed a
vote of confidence in the Government,
and trusts the Government will suppress
all propaganda against discipline and
the security of the Nation.

Previous to the resolution, M. Clemen-
ceau made a remarkable speech, denounc-
ing pacifism amid general cheers.

M. Ribot said that now he knew the
whole Parliament was behind him he
could govern more strongly. He said
"Germany needs peace, and means to
secure it by any means she could."
We are in the presence of a campaign of
treachery. The police must redouble
their vigilance. Foul German propa-
ganda must be suppressed. If
France wished peace, through weakness,
she could no longer be worthy to be
called France. There must be no blind
optimism; but there must be no
excessive uneasiness. France cannot be
conquered.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRENCH CONTINUED.

ENEMY EFFORTS AGAIN FAIL.

LONDON, July 23.

A French communiqué reports—
The German attacks, accompanied by
violent bombardments, continued last
night on the Plateau before Comme
to the Casemates.

After extremely violent attempts the
enemy succeeded in penetrating our
first line, but an immediate and vigorous
counter-attack rejected him from all
points except a small portion.

The struggle at Calvarius Plateau
only ended late at night. Despite all
his efforts, the enemy was unable to
drive us off the Plateau.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states—

There was an artillery battle lasting
through the night in Flanders. An
aeronauts unsuccessfully attacked our
balloons. We brought down eight
aeroplanes.

In the night, the enemy vigorously
attacked between Arlon and Metz. We
equalled the enemy's success. We
attacked on the northern slopes at
Winterberg and carried several lines of
trenches, on a front of 10 miles, taking
230 prisoners.

An air squadron bombed Harewich
with thirty good shots. All
machines returned.

INTIMATIONS

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER
"KAHO MARU"

4188 TONS GROSS, BUILT 1894.

SALE of the Steamer—her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER

- (1) Tenders are invited for the above wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatsoever that may now or may hereafter exist.
- (2) Intending tenderers must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of **£5,000** with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, who will issue deposit receipts.
- (3) All tenders should reach the office of Messrs. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, not later than the 25th July, 1917.
- (4) Tenders will be opened at the office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, at 4 p.m. 25th July, 1917. Buyers will not be admitted.
- (5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, the vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.
- (6) Should the company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposit is appropriated as towards money and in part payment of purchase.
- (7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 25th July, 1917, in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.
- (8) On a tender being accepted, the delivery of the wreck is effected, and thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.
- (9) No interest will be allowed on tenders' deposits, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers on or before the 25th July, 1917, and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA
LIMITED, Agents for
THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Shanghai or Hongkong, July 21, 1917
[1881]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 percent for the year ending 31st December 1916 has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August 1917 to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the rate of 2/6 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1362

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half pence per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three pence per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS
PIANOS FOR
SALE OR
HIRE.
CASH OR
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TUNING & REPAIRING.
A SPECIALITY.

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ALWAYS ASK FOR IT



IN MILD-MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S
INDIAN CAVALRY.

The wounded had been on board for nearly four hours, steam was up and all was ready; but Fritz was busy outside. A German submarine had been reported, and we could not leave port until she had been disposed of and the Navy had signalled "All clear."

I was feeling better after a long rest in my cabin, but my broken arm, though doing well, made me restless, and I wandered up on deck.

Among the many groups of "walking cases" I noticed a figure which had a familiar look, an old grey-bearded Mahomedan officer, a Risaldar, or Captain of Cavalry by his dress. He was seated in the lee of the deck-cabin, leaning on a heavy stick, and apparently lost in thought.

I moved round to his right, side to make certain, and there saw what I expected—a sabre-cut which clipped the top of the ear, and ran in a white line to the upper lip.

"One Silber Khan, Feroz Mushy" (may you never be tired! the Pathan salutation).

The old man rose to his feet and gave me a long keen look, and then a smile of delighted recognition.

"How did I get back? The Colonel Sahib himself showed me across his saddle and carried the old Risaldar in, as the Sahib carried in the young trooper thirty-seven years ago. When I came to the hospital I was very sick for a long time, and they feared to move me, but now I am well, and am going to England."

"I shall never mount a horse again, Sahib, but my last fight was a good one. They will send me back to my village, and I will send two more of the bravest young men to take my place. We breed good men in our hills, as the Sahib knows, and when they hear my name they will come to fight for the Emperor."

"How was I wounded? I had been away from home for more than a year, and had not seen a charge. I thought the sword would never drink blood again, but I kept it sharp in case."

"I was wounded? I had been away from home for more than a year, and had not seen a charge. I thought the sword would never drink blood again, but I kept it sharp in case."

"Suddenly one of these devil birds came flying over us, and the Sahib who was in the bird dropped a letter. The Colonel Sahib read it, and told us that in the corner to our front were two regiments of German infantry, lying down. The Sahib, we had been able to get no real fighting in this unclean war of mud and fire burrowing like foxes in the earth. But now the Colonel Sahib gave the order to form line, and I turned to my troop children, the men whose sword is clean this evening, may Shaitan curse him to the seventh depth of Hell!"

"I moved round to his right, side to make certain, and there saw what I expected—a sabre-cut which clipped the top of the ear, and ran in a white line to the upper lip."

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INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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(Mitsubishi Co.)
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IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings, General Store-
keepers and Shipchandeliers. Nos. 33 and
37, HING LOO STREET, (Old Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HALFPENNY FARES GONE IN
LONDON.

The London County Council has decided to suspend halfpenny fares and ordinary return tickets on the tramway system. It is estimated that this will increase the receipts by £105,000 a year.

Miss Adler and other members pointed out that hardship would be inflicted on children and factory workers, but an amendment that the halfpenny fares should be continued was lost on a division by 27 votes to 40.

Mr. G. H. Hume, chairman of the Highways Committee, said they were faced with a tremendous increase of expenditure, including about 250,000 extra for wages.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for
Engineering costs.
Apply in own writing, with copy of
references and stating salary required
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1965

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition
of ill-health, shows your constitu-
tional powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the
vital nourishing and healthy
fats building materials. Very
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OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

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High Class English Jewellery.

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INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

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BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
NTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK.

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted
barley & wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK
FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage
instantly ready by the addition of hot or
cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing
and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Grocers.
In 3 Sizes: 1/6, 2/6, and 1/10 (in England).

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
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No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
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Head Office: Kowloon
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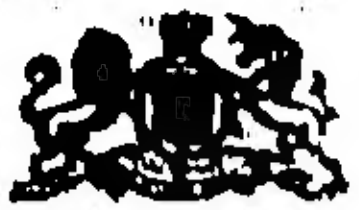
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Hughes & Hough

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General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Ho-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Honorable the Capt. W. L. CARTER, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Stewart Terrace,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

thereto contained.

Consisting of:—

HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered furniture including Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs with "cretonne" covers, teakwood curio cabinets, bookcase, writing table and four-fold screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cupboard, and side table, extension dining table and chairs, glass fire screen, pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, &c.

BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white enameled twin beds, teakwood dressing table and marble-top washstand, teakwood wardrobes and chest-of-drawers, toilet sets, and bath room requisites.

Also
Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric fittings, "latest designs" a number of plants in pots and one BAROGRAPH in first class condition.

On view from Wednesday, the 25th inst. at noon.
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 20, 1917. 1976

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor),

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

As follows:—

Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcase made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Marianne Floor, Brass Rails, Wooden Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c., &c.

On view from Saturday, 23rd inst.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1975

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1860.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—676 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.76. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1977

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Victualling Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Thirty-three Cases CHOCOLATE Tins.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1983

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDAY FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

(Removed to Sales Room for Convenience of Sale.)

Also
1 Typewriter, Opera Glasses, Silver Watches, a few lots of Chinese Porcelain, &c., &c., &c.

And
A number of lots of Enameled Cooking Utensils, Brass Ware and Porcelain Ornaments, &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1977

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY and MONDAY,

the 28th and 30th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor),

THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE, Comprising:—

Ladies Dress Materials in latest shades (all new stock, French make 44 inches wide), Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers and Trimmings, &c., Cloth and Serge, Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new full basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbon Velvets, Austrian Feathers and Pompons, Wings, Aigrettes, Quills and Ornaments, Veils, Tulle and Chiffons in all colours.

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1974

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

MONDAY,

the 30th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 503, Nathan Road, Kowloon (Top Flat),

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

thereto contained.

Comprising:—

Teakwood Hall Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Cabinets, Teak Dining Room Furniture, Ice Chest, Bookcase, &c., Large Wardrobe, Bedstead, Dressing Tables, Washstand, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Electric Fittings, Singer Sewing Machine, Sunblinds, Pains in Pots, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1978

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE IS BORN HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1979

SAVARESSE'S

OSANTAL CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure

Physicians recommend them

as the best of all remedies

THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

[CONTINUED.]

In all history an escape from imprisonment has appealed to the romantic side of human nature. And that side of human nature is by no means to be despised.

The man who had none of it, who had no gleam of adventure in his composition, whose imagination was not stirred by deeds of risk and enterprise, would by reason of this lack be a less valuable member of the state to which he belonged. The explanation of this is obvious. No man is likely to act with courage and vigour who does not admire these qualities, and such admiration is largely dependent on what is commonly called the romantic spirit. That these qualities are of the utmost worth in the composition of a nation is a fact which nobody can reasonably deny.

In the British race there has always been much of this admiration for adventurous enterprise, and in consequence no small element of the romantic spirit of adventure. So much is this the case that anything so spirited as an escape from prison, even on the part of a criminal, has always been regarded with respect rather than with disapproval. If this feeling appertains to the escape, or attempted escape, of a criminal, how much more must it apply to the escapes of prisoners of war? I have lately had occasion to visit some of the camps in England, where German prisoners are incarcerated, and was struck by the fact that even the attempted escape of an enemy prisoner was regarded by those responsible for his safety as something more than merely pardonable. Unlike many other German acts it was within the rules of the game, and it testified to the spirit of the man who made the effort.

For reasons, which need not be considered here, attempts of German prisoners to escape from England have very rarely proved successful, but actual escapes from Germany to England have been more numerous. Details concerning these last are known but may not be given if it were permissible to publish them many stories as strange and wonderful as anything in fiction could be written. Recently a small band of British officers succeeded in effecting a brilliant escape.

It is interesting to note that this was not their first bid for freedom. "I have reason to know that their experiences were sufficiently thrilling to stir the dulled imagination, and can at least affirm that the initiative, daring, and determination, which enabled them to win through, were truly remarkable. One other factor contributed to their success in regaining the shores of England. They all bear witness—and this may be said of various other British soldiers who have escaped at different times—to the kindness which they received from individuals on reaching neutral territory. The neutral exercised towards them the qualities of the Good Samaritan in no small degree, and their gratitude may yet prove an asset of value to the country whose inhabitants sheltered and succoured them in the hour of need.

A point that is worth noticing, not only in the escape specifically referred to but in others, is that success did not crown an earlier attempt. This shows that to effect an escape the quality of persistence is very necessary, and also that an attempt that fails by no means precludes the possibility of a later effort. If a prisoner wishes to escape he must not be half-hearted about it. He must mean business from first to last, and be so far from allowing failure to depress him and weaken his intention, that he must look upon such failure merely as experience which will aid him to success in the future.

With regard to the morality of attempting to escape as a prisoner of war, it should be clearly understood that no doubt arises. A prisoner of war not only does no wrong in making every effort to escape, but it is clearly his duty to escape if that be possible. It is an enterprise which undoubtedly requires nerve, resourcefulness, and strength of will in a very unusual degree. If he possesses these qualities he should exercise them on an endeavour which is plainly in the interests of his country. His country needs him, and he can serve her best by freeing himself to return to duty. If he succeeds, all honour should be his. To effect an escape may, and often does, call for qualities as fine as those which are of the greatest gallantry demand. No military honour is as yet awarded to prisoners who have escaped, but the courage and resource necessary to success are in many instances worthy of the highest reward.

It is estimated that war pensions will cost the country £400,000,000 and Mr. Lloyd George said:

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

MR. ELIHU ROOT'S ADDRESS TO THE RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

Mr. Elihu Root, who headed the American Mission to Russia, thus addressed the Council of Russian Ministers last month:—

"Mr. President and members of the Council of Ministers," said Mr. Root, "the mission for which I have the honour to speak is charged by the government and people of the United States of America with a message to the government and people of Russia. The mission comes from a democratic republic. Its members are commissioned and instructed by a President who holds his high office as chief executive of more than one hundred million free people by virtue of popular election, in which more than eighteen million votes were freely cast and fairly counted pursuant to law by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage.

For our hundred and forty years our people have been struggling with the hard problems of self-government. With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom and national independence. Under the scrutiny of our own laws we have grown in strength and prosperity. But we value our freedom more than wealth. We love liberty, and we cherish above all our possessions the ideals for which our fathers fought and suffered and sacrificed, that America might be free.

We believe in the competence of the people of democracy, and in our heart of hearts abide faith in the coming of a better world in which the humble and oppressed of all lands may be lifted up to freedom to a heritage of justice and equal opportunity.

The news of Russia's new found freedom brought to America universal satisfaction and joy. From all the land sympathy and hope went out to the new sister in the circle of democracies. And the mission is sent to express that feeling.

The American democracy sends to the democracy of Russia a greeting of sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, good-will. Distant America knows little of the special conditions of Russian life which must give form to the government and laws which you are about to create. As we have developed our institutions to serve the needs of our national character and life, so we assume that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life.

As we look across the sea we distinguish no party, no class. We see great Russia as a whole, as one mighty, striving, aspiring democracy. We know the self-control, essential kindness, strong common sense, courage and noble idealism of the Russian character. We have faith in you all. We pray for God's blessing upon you all. We believe you will solve your problems, that you will maintain your liberty and that our two great nations will march side by side in the triumphant progress of democracy until the old order everywhere has passed away and the world is free.

PERIL DANGER, THREATS.

"One fearful danger threatens the liberty of both nations. The armed forces of a military autocracy are at the gates of Russia and the Allies.

"The triumph of German arms will mean the death of liberty in Russia. No life can be at the gates of America, but America has come to realize that the triumph of German arms means the death of liberty in the world; that we who love liberty and would keep it most, fight for it, and fight for it now upon the free democracies of the world may be strong in union, and not delay until they may be beaten down separately in succession.

So, America sends another message to Russia—that we are going to fight, and have already begun to fight, for your freedom equally with our own, and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours. We would make your cause ours and our cause yours, and with a common purpose and mutual helpfulness of a firm alliance, make sure of victory over our common foe.

You will recognize your own sentiments and purposes in the words of President Wilson to the American Congress, when on the second of April last he advised a declaration of war against Germany. He said:—

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government (the German government) following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world."

"We are now about to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

And you will see the feeling towards Russia with which America has entered the great war in another clause of the same address. President Wilson further declared:—

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all the vital habits of her thought in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added, in all their native majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honour."

To discuss practical cooperation.

"That partnership of honour in the great struggle for human freedom the oldest of the great democracies, now seeks in fraternal union with the youngest. Practical and specific methods and the possibilities of our allied cooperation, the members of the mission would be glad to discuss with the members of the government of Russia."

AMERICA'S WOODEN VESSELS.

All the wooden vessels which are being built on the other side of the Atlantic are not, it seems, auxiliaries. Several are approaching completion are full-powered ships. The Oregon, launched recently at Seattle, is to have twin Southwark-Harris-Diesel engines, of 225 h.p., and a fuel capacity which will be equal to about 8,000 miles. She is 240ft. long by 34ft. beam by 24ft. deep, and 1,200 tons of Washington fir has been used in her construction. Her dead-weight carrying capacity is 3,000 tons.

For use in school celebrations of Empire Day nothing better in the way of National Anthems could be desired, remarks a London contemporary, than the additional verse which Mr. M. S. Skelington wrote a few years ago:—

May our great Empire stand
By God's protecting hand
Shielded from ill
May all her children free
Pursue their destiny
Serving with loyalty
God and their King.

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES FOR THE TROOPS.

Sir Edward Ward, Director-General of Voluntary Organizations, writing to the members of the Overseas Club Tobacco Fund, says:—"I want to appeal to you to continue, and if possible extend, this branch of your work, by providing even greater quantities of tobacco and cigarettes for general distribution to the troops."

No luxury is more appreciated by our soldiers than gifts of this nature.

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So, America sends another message to Russia—that we are going to fight, and have already begun to fight, for your freedom equally with our own, and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours. We would make your cause ours and our cause yours, and with a common purpose and mutual helpfulness of a firm alliance, make sure of victory over our common foe.

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INTIMATIONS.

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

BILIOUSNESS, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish

as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG

A Physician's Advice

MEN and women who suffer from weak nerves, who tire easily, can't sleep, have brain fog, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength, dulled ambition, lack of will power, or any of those symptoms that so surely arise from nerve force run low, should try taking a little Sargol with their meals for a few days and note results. This preparation is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and nerve vitalizer ever known for putting the good old "pep," ambition, courage and real vital energy into a tired, run-down and shattered nervous system.

Here is a test worth trying. The next time you feel tired, blue, or when your nerves are fairly crying out, take two Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten minutes, and note results. Sargol seems to go straight to the nerve cells and starts work the minute it reaches them. It brings a ten minute change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-heck feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage. It calms and strengthens the nerves of people who get the "jumps" and fits, and gives them poise, power and tremendous reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs, and is always safe, easy, pleasant and efficient. A. B. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and many other leading chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell it in 40 tablets to a package.

For use in school celebrations of Empire Day nothing better in the way of National Anthems could be desired, remarks a London contemporary, than the additional verse which Mr. M. S. Skelington wrote a few years ago:—



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E
QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

ON account of bad weather the Annual Distribution of Prizes is POSTPONED TO SATURDAY the 25th instant.

THE SUPERIORESS.

Hongkong, July 24, 1917. 1955

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, July 26.—Land Investment Co. Dividend due. West Point Building Co. Dividend due.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 6 Stewart Terrace, Peak.

FRIDAY, July 27.—Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Furniture, Cooking Utensils, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Cakes of Chocolate at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.

SATURDAY, July 28.—Russian Internal Liberty Loan close. Entries close for H.K. C.C. Summer Tennis Tournament.

9 p.m.—Night Fête at V.R.C.

SATURDAY 28 & SUNDAY, July 30.—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Hats, Corsets, etc. etc. at Madame Gains, Alexandra Buildings.

MONDAY, July 30.—Anniversary of the Accession of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1900).

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc. at 50B, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TUESDAY, July 31.—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases, Office Fittings, etc. at Madame Gains, Alexandra Buildings.

Noon.—Auction of "Lynxol," 14 The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

FRIDAY, August 3.—Full Moon.

1.11 p.m.—Full Moon.

SATURDAY, August 4.—Anniversary of Declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany (1914).

MONDAY, August 6.—General Holiday.

MONDAY, August 13.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Dividend due.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.—H.K. Tramway Co. Dividend due.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$30 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata."

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Order for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 21 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "Mail," Hongkong.

Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

deeds of their past." A good start was made on the 1st inst. but we now see that the brightest prospects for Russia and her Allies have been utterly wrecked, for the present, at least, by treachery and cowardice hitherto unsuspected in the Russian soldier. Some writers recently, in explanation of what has been happening on the Russian front, have been emphasising how difficult it is to fairly measure the Slav race by Western standards. "It would be invidious to particularize," says one English writer, "but the Russian is more at home than our people in the midst of disorder; he has an Irishman's love for a Donnybrook Fair, and he has the capacity *de se débrouiller* which would do credit even to a Frenchman. There is also this to be said, that he is often carried off his feet by great spasms of emotion, and is at the same time extraordinarily brave and tenacious in battle. It is probably because of their comprehension of Russian psychology that the Germans retain so many troops on the Russian front. They fear a great revulsion of feeling, or what, in a borrowed term, we now call great 'reactions.' The Russian has fought in this war with one rifle to four men, and stood bombardments of 300,000 shells when able to reply with only 100. He has, literally, broken barbed wire with his shoulders. He has ever been loyal to his Allies in the past, and he may at any moment emulate the steadiness of the Cossack *raïd* in these troubled times and sweep over the German lines in a tumultuous horde. Moltke's famous dictum that Russian military support is always too slow in coming and too powerful when it comes may yet receive signal confirmation." Let us hope that the present deplorable situation can be regarded in this light. It is impossible to believe that the great mass of the Russian Army will quietly accept the unenviable place in history as a defaulter on the field of honour in the greatest war in the history of the world.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.

THE OMINOUS NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

MORE disconcerting news continues to come over the cables regarding the situation on the south-western portion of the Russian front where it is officially declared that "a fatal crisis has occurred in the morale of the troops." Most of the units, says this gloomy report, are completely disorganised and the offensive spirit has utterly disappeared. In the words of a resolution passed by the Congress of the Soldiers, Workmen and Peasants' organisations, the country is threatened with a military débâcle and internal anarchy. It is a sorry picture; but there are statements in the cable messages which give us hope still of a change for the better before it is too late. The Congress has given the Government unlimited power to re-establish organisation in the Army and public order, and the Commander-in-Chief on the West front has ordered deserters to be fired upon. "There must be merciless action against the cowards who are selling Russia and the Revolution," the Government says; and the world will breathlessly await further news of the action taken, and its result. If recovery is possible it cannot, in the very nature of the circumstances, be immediately of such a character as to remove all uneasiness. But is it possible to regard the present crisis as absolutely fatal? It is utterly inconceivable when we recall the strong attitude which has been taken all along since the fateful March 13th by the responsible statesmen of New Russia in impressing upon their countrymen the importance of realising that the liberty they won by the revolution can only be firmly secured by the prosecution of the war to final and complete victory. A well-known English publicist sometime ago wrote: "If the Russian Revolution has brought freedom to Russia, it has also risked bringing slavery to Europe, and at its best will prolong the campaign for a year, unless the Russian armies are able to renew properly the mighty

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE NAVY AGAINST THE PEKING GOVERNMENT.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

SHANGHAI, July 22. Admiral Chen Ping Kwang, ex-Minister of the Navy, has issued a Manifesto on behalf of the Navy demanding the maintenance of the Provisional Constitution, the re-assembly of Parliament and the punishment of the rebellious Provincial Governors.

The Manifesto declares the Peking Government to be an illegal body. Admiral Chen Ping Kwang and Mr. Tang Shao Yi are proceeding to Canton on the cruiser *Huichih*. It is expected that the whole cruiser squadron will follow.

[The "China Mail" Service.]

THE PRESIDENCY.

PEKING, July 22. The Government will send a special train to Nanking for President Feng Kuo Chang.

The general opinion here is that if General Feng comes to Peking he will most likely bring his own troops with him.

PEKING, July 23.

Li Yuan Hung proposes to leave for Japan as soon as General Feng Kuo Chang arrives in Peking, which is expected to be on the 26th inst.

The Premier, Tuan Ki Sui, expects to re-convene Parliament within a month.

SHANGHAI, July 23.

Feng Kuo Chang originally intended to leave for Peking on the 26th inst. but telegrams were received yesterday from Luk Wing Ting, and from the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, requesting Feng Kuo Chang to postpone his journey and to ask Li Yuan Hung to resume office.

Feng Kuo Chang has therefore decided not to go to Peking. At the same time, he telegraphed to Tuan Ki Sui asking him to request Li Yuan Hung to resume office.

Feng Kuo Chang has also cancelled the draft mandate appointing Tuan Ki Sui to the post of Governor of Kiangsu.

SHANGHAI, July 23.

Eighteen provinces have telegraphed to Peking requesting that Li Yuan Hung shall resume office.

A certain famous scholar declares that it would be better for Li Yuan Hung to be President than Feng Kuo Chang.

Li Yuan Hung, however, strongly refuses to resume office, saying that he intends to go to Japan with his family and from there will travel alone, in America and Europe.

TROOPS MUTINY.

SHANGHAI, July 23.

The big-tailed troops in Chaochow and Hoichow have mutinied and have looted seven briens. Communications are interrupted.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

We are informed by the local branch that the Russo-Asiatic Bank has declared a dividend of 16% for the year 1916.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PAPER.

A paper merchant of No. 54 Queen's Road Central, reported to the police this morning that some time between April and the present month, some person entered his store, on the 4th floor of Alexandra Buildings, and stole 150 reams of foolscap paper, valued at \$1,200.

The complainant stated that he suspected his folk, who has absconded.

TELEGRAMS TO SARAWAK.

The State of Sarawak has recently been linked up with the general telegraph system of the Far East, and telegrams can now be sent to Kuching, Sibu and Miri.

The opening ceremony of the new Yokohama Town Hall, built in memory of the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade 59 years ago, took place recently. The construction of the hall was started nearly three years ago, and it cost ¥3,500,000. The ceremony was attended by Marquis Okuma, ex-Premier, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, foreign representatives, and many Japanese and foreign notables. The Memorial has a tower rising 144 feet.

The total output of the Kaian Mining Administration mines for the week ending 7th July, amounted to 60,000 tons, and the sales during the period to 43,000 tons.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

WANCHAI WESLEYAN CHURCH.

THE LATE 2ND LIEUT. J. H. BONE.

BONE.

A good congregation was present to witness the unveiling by H.E. the Governor on Sunday last of a brass tablet erected by Wanchai friends to the memory of J. H. Bone, 2nd Lieut., 5th Sherwood Foresters, who was killed in action in France on 22nd July, 1915. The inscription on the tablet read as follows:—

In loving memory of
JOHN HUGH BONE,
2nd Lieut., 5th Sherwood Foresters,
younger son of the
Rev. C. and Mrs. Bone,
killed in action in France
July 22, 1915.
"Greater love hath no man
than this."

There was a short service and after the second hymn His Excellency unveiled the memorial and read the inscription. At the conclusion of the service the Rev. T. Robinson, the Chaplain, delivered the following address:—

In this simple service we bring our tribute of respect and affection to the memory of one who in life and in death points for us the way to the highest. Today John Hugh Bone lies buried in a quiet graveyard in France with many more of our brave boys who fell in the Battle of the Somme. Few or none of us may ever see the spot where he lies; but to-night those of us who knew him bring our simple wreath, and in spirit we lay it at the foot of the wooden cross that marks his last resting place. And those of us who did not know him stand in reverent attention and salute him as one amongst those noble thousands, some of our own flesh and blood, who could hear nothing but the call, the call that rang through their being, and made them forget every selfish interest, and who gave everything for the Cause. In honouring him, we seek to honour the memory of all our men who went to the Great War and died.

And yet as we think of him and of others of like spirit, there is beneath our inevitable human sadness a pride and a rejoicing that no thought of human loss can quench. It is indeed as Katherine Tynan says, "a day of grief and glory." In the hearts of these men there was that greater love that can never die. The last thing that some of these men would have claimed was the possession of this greater love.

They took the Cross although they didn't show it.
They were graven on a heart and not a shield.
They took the Cross although they didn't know it.
They took the Cross and made the sacrifice.

According to the words of Jesus, they did the utmost that human love can do in laying down their lives for others. Theirs was the love that somehow links itself on with the victorious redeeming love of Christ; theirs the greater love that is greater and stronger than death, the love that gains the fuller life in the singing away of life itself. Their spirit goes marching on, and will live again not only in an Empire saved from the aggression of a ruthless foe, an Empire, we hope, ennobled by their sacrifice; but surely also will live again in the land of the Immortals.

And so as we think of them, the last words we hear are not "dust to dust"; we hear the music of the victor's song and we rejoice in the thought of that fuller life into which they have gained an abundant entrance.

The facts of the life of John Hugh Bone are familiar to many of us. They may be told in a few words. When the War broke out he eagerly followed every phase and read all the news he could get with the greatest keenness. Gradually the conviction became clear that he must offer himself. For a long time he had been a keen volunteer, doing his duties with zeal and thoroughness. Although he held a good position in the Colony and had good prospects before him, he was prepared to give up everything. Obstacles were put in his way, it was said that he could not be spared; the local authorities of the firm in which he was employed felt that his request could not be considered. Had he wished to turn a deaf ear to the stern call of duty, many an excuse could have been given. But he was determined that nothing should keep him back, and so he definitely resigned his position in the firm. He cast off every rope that moored him to the shore of his worldly interests, definitely faced the possible sacrifice of all his future, and was willing to accept the humblest position in the New Army.

It only he might be privileged to share in the great struggle. To do his part, to do it quickly and to do it well—this was the controlling motive, and every lesser motive faded away in the splendour of his unselfish spirit.

Arrived home, he spent some months in an officer's Training Corps and was then definitely appointed to a regiment still at home. Soon after the beginning of the Battle of the Somme the Sherwood Foresters suffered very heavy casualties in officers and an appeal was made in England for volunteers. Jack volunteered at once and joined the new regiment in France. Immediately on his arrival he found that a specially dangerous bit of work was to be undertaken on his part of the line, and the call for volunteers came to several of the regiments. He volunteered again and fell in the assault.

It is a simple story and typical of thousands of others, but let us never be blind to its meaning or unfeeling of its lesson and its message. It is not a story of great achievement, but it is the story of a man who had the will and the spirit to give himself utterly and to dare anything that human valour might accomplish. It is the story of a man who in quiet devotion to duty and in following the highest that he knew, in the days before the War, prepared himself for the great ordeal; and when the call came he went undeterred by thought of self or fear of danger. He set his face steadfastly to go, if need be, to Jerusalem, and went, we believe, with the joy of the sacrificial spirit in his heart.

And so to-night we put up this tablet, lest in the coming years, and in the midst of other days than these, we forget. A kind friend has given the brass and amongst ourselves we have collected a few dollars for the engraving; but unassuming though this tablet is, the tongue of an angel could not tell us all it means. It tells of the noble spirit which is the true glory of our Empire; it points us to the highest ideals of our race; it bids us turn our eyes to that greatest love of all by which alone the world can be saved, and in which the "greater" love of our men finds its sure fulfilment. And, it rebukes us in our unworthiness and selfishness and calls us to the better things of life.

Surely if we follow the trail of this experience, we shall find that it leads us to the cross of Christ; and it is to follow it further into the midst of the future, we may surely believe that it leads past the tomb into the realm of a new and fuller life. That is the trail that so many of our people have followed in these days and followed with aching hearts. And in spite of the faults and failings that mark our national life, it is nevertheless true that thousands in these days have found a new meaning, a new hope and a new communion in the cross of Christ. The sacrifice of our men either leads us into the greater darkness or it leads us to the place where Christ conquered death; to His cross where a new spirit, a new interpretation and a new hope are given to the world. Our men in the trenches have found it so. They have realised the presence of the Christ whom in calmer days they had forgotten. They have felt that overstretching all was the great indomitable, conquering, comforting love of Christ.

"We never thought about You much in England,
But now, that we are far away from England,
We have no doubts, we know that You are here."

Men and women who have sought in all the ways of the world for the great secret have found it at last in communion with Christ at His cross. Their feet have found a resting place, and in their loss the mystic joy of sacrifice has possessed their hearts.

"I sought Thee in the written Word,
But found no message there for me.
I knelt within Thy house, but heard
Only a lifeless litany."

"I sought Thee in great silence,
Beneath the sunshine and the star,
But sad at heart I turned from these—
Thou art not, or Thou art too far."

"I sought Thee in the busy street,
I set the child upon my knee,
And human love I found was sweet,
Yet could not point the way to Thee."

Then came the earthquake and the fire,
And Thou art not in these, we know,
But, trembling for my heart's desire,
I kissed the lad and let him go."

Then, how, or where, I cannot tell,
So suddenly, and silently,
And secretly, the thing befell,
I knew that Thou wast seeking me."

And Thou hast found me: grief and loss,
And love—I read them in Thy face.
A little mound, a wooden cross,
Behold, at last, the Typing place."

THE MAGISTRACY.

A RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese arrested in Des Vaux West was charged with having stolen miscellaneous goods from a shop in Centre Street, West Point.

It was discovered that the accused was a returned banishee. On the first occasion he was banished for five years, but returned within six months. He was banished again but returned once more.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced accused to six months' hard labour for the theft, 12 months for returning from banishment, and to be banished for ten years when the above sentences are completed.

OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning, a Chinese shopkeeper in Bonham Strand was charged with obstruction. He had a number of cases of goods lying out on the pavement which he opened to display the goods for sale.

The Sergeant who arrested the accused said that obstructions of this nature were becoming a nuisance. He had warned defendant and others but to no purpose. He therefore charged the defendant.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined the defendant, \$10.

STEALING LAMPS.

A quarrel, which led to a fight which took place in the Hongkong University Grounds, resulted in the appearance of the two pugilists before Mr. Wood this morning.

The police stated that as far as they could ascertain, one of the accused was employed in the University to look after the telephone, and some time back the No. 1 Coolie of the University accused the former of stealing lamps. A quarrel took place last night and a fight followed. The No. 1 Coolie sustained a nasty cut on his lip, inflicted by a small iron bar, which the telephone coolie admitted was his property.

On the other hand, the latter had several marks about his arms and shoulders, caused by the No. 1 Coolie hitting him. Mr. Wood bound both men over to keep the peace.

FOUND OPIUM WHILE SWEEPING.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 13 tins of opium not Government opium.

The defendant said that he was sweeping the floor when he found the opium.

Mr. Wood inflicted a fine of \$1,000.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

A constable told Mr. Wood this morning that receiving information that a Chinese woman and a girl had opium in their possession, he followed the pair to the Western Market, where he saw another constable and they arrested the woman and the girl.

In the Court the girl denied that she knew the woman and the woman stated that she did not know the girl. The woman also stated that the opium had been given to her by her mistress, who ran away when she saw the Police constables approaching.

Both accused were remanded in Police Custody.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Eweo..... 160 buyers
Shanghai Cottons..... 128 buyers
Oriental..... 38 buyers
Lau Kung Mow..... 83 buyers
Kung Yik..... 15 buyers
Yangtzeopos..... 54 buyers

The memory of John Hugh Bone challenges us who live securely and comfortably in this sheltered spot of the Empire. The testing time for most of us will be in the future. And better for us to have died on the stricken fields of France than to fail that test. It will be a hard test, a challenge that we shall find difficult to maintain. But it is a challenge we have got to meet and it calls us to be worthy to follow in his train.

"If it be found, when the battle clears,
Their death hath set me free,
Then how shall I live with myself the years,
Which they have bought for me?"

They are calling us to "play up." Wherefore, seeing we are encompassed by so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and run the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, who is the Author and Finisher of our Faith.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY RUSES.

LONDON, July 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—

Owing to the fact that a bombarded position is usually entirely cut off from communication with the rear, the Germans are now using "intelligence" bombs and shells in order to communicate with their rear during a bombardment. The bombs are fired from trench mortars, with a range of 500 yards, in order to establish communication between the first line under bombardment and the Battalion or Regimental commands in the rear, while shells are thrown from mine throwers, with a range of 1,000 yards, in order to link up Battalion or Regimental Commands with the Artillery and Brigade headquarters. These bombs and shells fall at an agreed spot, thus reducing the danger to a minimum.

Another ruse to which the enemy is increasingly resorting is that of concealing his positions by smoke. A recently captured order to the enemy artillery announces that a large number of smoke pots will be issued to batteries when the battery is under fire, directed by aeroplane. These will be placed to windward of the battery which the flames will conceal. Obviously, smoke can also be utilised to conceal trenches and redoubts, provided the wind is favourable.

The enemy is also giving attention more than ever to the possibilities of gas shells, in the use of which specially trained officers are instructing artillery commanders.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LOCAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

A successful local operation, to the south of Avion, reached its objectives with little loss, and we secured over 50 prisoners. We raided and bombed dug-outs, to the south of Havrincourt and in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and Holiheke. We repulsed raids at Lombartville and to the south-east of Lens.

THE PALESTINE FRONT.

ENCOUNTER WITH ENEMY CAVALRY.

LONDON, July 23.

An official despatch from Egypt states:—

Two enemy cavalry regiments, on July 19th, pushed forward nine miles to the westward of Beersheba. Our mounted regiments drove them back to Beersheba.

We successfully carried out raids on enemy trenches to the south-west of Gaza.

THE OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 23.

An official despatch from East Africa states that the enemy evacuated Mount Shikama on July 17. We pursued the main body, which occupied a ridge to the north of Narongombe which we attacked on July 19. There was severe fighting, the enemy stubbornly resisting and frequently counter-attacking and sustaining heavy losses. Our casualties were also considerable.

The enemy evacuated Kitope and we drove his rearguard towards Madaba.

The enemy retreat towards Maheneh continues.

Belgian columns are pursuing a small German column to the south, through Engaruka, to the west of Lake Natron.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

SALONIKA, July 23.

An official message states:—

We successfully carried out a raid at Homondos, to the south-west of Seres. Our aeroplanes bombed Demirhisar and Puljevo.

THE MINIMUM WAGE FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

LONDON, July 23.

The House of Commons has rejected the 30s. minimum wage amendment to the Corn Production Bill, by 301 votes to 102.

AGA KHAN DEFENDS LORD HARDINGE.

LONDON, July 23.

The Aga Khan, in a long letter to the Times, supporting Lord Hardinge, says that if any Indian were now in either House of Parliament, no matter of what religion, province or political complexion, he would have been eager to testify, in the Mesopotamian debates, to the strength and unanimity of the Indian admiration for, and attachment to, Lord Hardinge, and to condemn the ignorant attacks made upon him in some portions of the Press.

The letter continues: "My countrymen, of all shades of thought, feel that Lord Hardinge has been most unjustly and ungratefully treated, and I am constrained to write on their behalf. Lord Hardinge's work in India, during both peace and war, should be judged as a whole and not alone by a temporary breakdown of the military arrangements in Mesopotamia. The bold Lord Hardinge has upon the affection and gratitude of India has not been diminished by the findings of the Commission. The Mesopotamian breakdown was the inevitable result of the mistaken policy so long pursued in relation to the Indian military resources, actual and potential. Every well-informed man knows, during the last ten years, of the inevitability of war with Germany, but no attempt was made to adjust the prospective utilisation of the Indian military strength to such a contingency. Yet, when the moment of the world crisis came, Lord Hardinge, rightly trusting to India's profound loyalty to the Emperor, and her indignant repudiations of the German efforts to induce her to revolt, sent the flower of the Indian Army to France, and it arrived there in time to share in the glory of saving Calais. No request from England for help, in any of the theatres of war, was refused. Lord Hardinge relied on his military advisers and on the unanimity of expert official opinion. His fault was one of a too generous response, considering the means immediately available, to the many calls made upon India. Indian opinion heartily endorses the refusal of Mr. Balfour to accept the resignation of Lord Hardinge."

THE TURK AS A FIGHTER.

QUALITIES AND DEFECTS.

(By the Special Correspondent of the "Madras Mail" lately in Mesopotamia.)

The Turk in Mesopotamia to-day is not only a beaten man but knows it. The virtue has gone out of him. He was outwitted and defeated in such fashion when General Maude recovered Kut he was humiliated and worried to such purpose during his retreat, and he was so sharply ejected from extraordinarily strong positions as Istabulat above Baghdad, that he lost all heart. Not that his courage failed him, but the initiative in which he was never rich, the "devil" was shaken out of him. I doubt if he that theatre he will ever fight as well as he did until very near the end of General Maude's advance. For he fought very well indeed, and he had some good leaders.

THE GENERAL.

Khali, the Commander-in-Chief, of whom I have seen many photographs and who has been minutely described to me by the distinguished British officer who settled the exchange of prisoners with him, is young for his position. He has a high degree of the superficial polish on which the better class of Europeans pride themselves, himself, courteous, manner, precocious, regard for military appearance, but under it something hard and cynical. The legend which represented him a former schoolfellow of General Townshend was obviously absurd. Terms of use alone precludes any such possibility. But he was not unfriendly towards General Townshend, for Khali can recognise worth in an opponent, or thinks it proper to seem to do so. He would have released General Townshend when Kut fell, but the terms of his offer had been that the British guns should be yielded up intact, and General Townshend very rightly chose to destroy them before surrendering. Khali is extremely self and until near the final battles was wont to visit the various forces under his general control at short intervals.

Of Sheffield, the Commander of the XVIIIth Turkish Army Corps, I was not able to learn much. He rose to that position only after the fall of Baghdad, and it is to be judged by his tactics after that event he is seriously wanting in judgment, for he chose to risk encounters only a little above Baghdad when he had every reason for retiring to Istabulat and winning a respite during which he could have improved the actual advantages of that position. But the Commander of the XIIth Turkish Army Corps, of whom one of my letters written in Mesopotamia has told you something, is singularly enterprising, prompt in decision, and personally courageous.

The minor leaders are, I gather, a mixed lot, some of them Turks of the old school with which Englishmen almost invariably used to get on socially, some of the newer stamp. They were attentive enough to our officers when the opponents met to arrange the evacuation of the sick prisoners and so forth. One stout old fighter, whom it might be unfair to name, said to a British General: "It is absurd, we should be fighting you. But these political wrangles are a nuisance to our officers."

It cannot of course be argued from this that many Turkish officers dislike the idea of fighting the British, but the case does not stand quite alone.

The regimental officers are roughish, if I may judge from such prisoners as I saw, one would have supposed most of them to be of the same class as their men, and not particularly intelligent.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

DESPERATE BATTLE STILL IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 22.

A French communiqué states:—

The battle has continued the whole day with extreme violence in the region of Hurbise and Craonne. Observers located numerous German batteries, whose principal efforts were directed against the Casematres and California Plateaux, which powerful effectives incessantly attacked. Our troops resisted with admirable bravery in hand-to-hand fighting and vigorously counter-attacking. The enemy was thrown back often from the Casematres, to which he had clung, with enormous losses.

The enemy gained a foothold on the California Plateau first line during the afternoon. Fighting continues desperately.

The artillery was very lively in Champagne and to the left of the Meuse.

THE FRENCH AND GERMANS.

LINES ONLY 15 YARDS APART.

LONDON, July 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the attack on a four-mile front in the Chemin-des-Dunes sector on July 19th, in which the Fifth Division of the Prussian Guard, composed of picked battalions, participated, and was repulsed, says that everywhere along the front the Germans have only a stone's throw to climb to reach the French front lines. At some places the lines are only fifteen yards apart. The French are hanging almost vertically over the Germans. The Germans obtained a single success at one point, because it was practically impossible for the French artillery to protect their own front line. The enemy again attempted an attack in the twilight, and in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict raged throughout the night, but the enemy was rebuffed from all his momentary gains by morning.

THE BELGIAN COAST OPERATIONS.

GERMANS MENACED FROM THE SEA.

LONDON, July 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that the activity of German artillery has been the feature along the Belgian Dunes for some days, and has been steadily increasing. The Germans attempted to consolidate along the support line from which they drove back a battalion of Royal Rifles and Northampton recently, but the position was made untenable and they retired. The only territorial result of the attack has been the creation of a very wide "No-man's-land." The Germans are permanently menaced in this area, owing to our command of the sea and the likelihood of long-distance bombardment by monitors.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, July 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We repulsed raiders eastward of Leveguier.

There were many air-fights last night. We brought down two and drove down four enemy aeroplanes. One of ours is missing. We brought down a hostile balloon in flames.

THE AIR-RAID.

RAIDERS HAD A ROUGH TIME.

LONDON, July 23.

Telegrams from correspondents in Kent and Essex show that the attempt to raid London was on an equal scale to that of the 7th inst.

Bombs were dropped on Felixstowe and Harwich, but little damage was done, except the smashing of glass.

The raiders, apparently, had a very rough time, as isolated stragglers were seen scurrying homewards.

Observers on the coast are loud in their praise of the British aeroplanes, which emerged, seemingly, from nowhere, ascended rapidly to a height of 10,000 feet, and remained for hours patrolling the air. The Germans again had the luck of being able to hide themselves behind the clouds.

GREEK SYMPATHY FOR BELGIUM.

ATHENS, July 23.

The King has telegraphed the King of the Belgians on the occasion of the Belgian Independence anniversary, sympathetically conveying Greece's hopes for an Allied triumph.

KAISER MEETS SOCIALIST LEADERS.

ZURICH, July 23.

For the first time since the establishment of an Empire, the Kaiser met the Socialist leaders at an informal conference and told them that submarine warfare was "succeeding beyond all expectations in bringing ruin and destruction to Great Britain."

The Emperor emphasized the connection between submarine warfare and the "great success of the army on land."

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO RETREAT IN THE SOUTH.

TROOPS DISREGARD ORDERS.

LONDON, July 23.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, says:—

The intense artillery continues south-westward of Dvinsk. The enemy continues to attack westward of Turupol. Our troops continue to retreat beyond the Sereth. The enemy occupied Zagrebella, which is a suburb of Turupol.

Despite our superiority in numbers, the retreat was almost uninterrupted, owing to the instability of the troops, the disregard of orders and the propaganda of the Maximists. The enemy compelled us to evacuate Bablad and to retire to the right bank of the Comina.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 22.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says:—

Fighting is proceeding at a few places southward of Smargon, where the Russians penetrated.

The whole of the Russian front from Zlotapla to the Dunster is yielding under the pressure of our attack at the Sereth.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

An Austrian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

A movement towards Rezoza has begun at Turupol.

Numerous villages to the east of the Sereth are in flames.

RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

AN INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

PETROGRAD, July 22.

The remodelled Provisional Government has issued a Proclamation beginning: "Citizens! The fateful hour has struck." It declares that the Kaiser's armies have broken the Russian front, facilitated by the criminal levity and blind fanaticism of some, and the treachery of others, and that both threaten the very foundations of new Russia. Hidden forces, in a counter-revolution, raise their heads, but the Government is confident that the recuperation of the country and the strength of the people will act with all the energy and resolution the exceptional circumstances demand.

The first capital problem is the application of strength in the struggle against the foreign foe and the defence of the new Government against the internal and counter-revolutionary attempts against which it will not hesitate to take the most rigorous steps possible.

Simultaneously the Government will again demonstrate, by its foreign policy, that the army can only fight with the firm conviction that not a drop of Russian blood will be shed for foreign ends and again confirm the universally proclaimed sentiments of democratic right in pacific pronouncements.

Therefore, it is summoning an inter-Allied Conference in August to decide the general lines of the Allies' foreign policy, and to co-ordinate actions having regard to the application of the Russian revolution principles. Russia would be represented at the conference by Democratic representatives as well as diplomats.

Steps are proceeding for Constituent Assembly elections on September 30th. The chief internal problem is the introduction, as rapidly as possible, of autonomy for the municipalities and zemstvos on the basis of direct and equal secret universal suffrage.

A decree will shortly be promulgated abolishing all classes and ranks of officials and all decorations except those for great military deeds.

ROMANIA PREPARED TO RENEW HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, July 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says that news has been received from Rumania to the effect that the army is thoroughly prepared to renew the war. It has been thoroughly retrained, re-equipped and trained under French direction.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, July 23.

A Ministerial statement regarding the Cabinet crisis aims at quieting upon Prince Lvov's attitude in resigning, and notes the resignations of the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Public Instruction and Public Justice.

M. Nekrasoff is appointed Minister without Portfolio, to be Acting Premier during M. Kefensky's absence, and M. Tseretelli to be Minister of the Interior and of Posts and Telegraphs.

A HINT POINT: Is it correct to wear black boots with white clothes? Casual observation in the streets and elsewhere shows that many people affect this combination. The explanation given in some instances is that black boots are found to have less "drawing" power. N. G. Daily News.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting your family. It is a cure to be prevented, and it is too dangerous a remedy to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

SIAM DECLARES WAR.

BANGKOK, July 23.

Siam has declared war on Germany. The Germans have been arrested, and 18,965 tons of German shipping have been seized.

CORDIAL APPROVAL OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 23.

The paper cordially approves of Mr. Lloyd George's ruthless analysis of Dr. Michaelis's subtleties.

AUSTRALIA'S DETERMINATION.

MELBOURNE, July 23.

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, interviewed, said he entirely agrees with Mr. Lloyd George that Dr. Michaelis's honeyed mouthings are hypocritical and intended to soothe the untoward masses of Germany, and deceive the world. There can only be one end—the complete destruction of Germany's military power. Mr. Lloyd George has behind him a united Empire, and the outer Dominions are even more resolute to-day to prosecute the war to a decision of victory on the field of battle, than at the commencement.

220 OPIUM FINE.

SHIPPING AGENT SAID TO HAVE MADE £1,400 A YEAR.

MACHINERY ROLLERS.

U. S. Yang, a Chinese shipping agent at Limehouse, was at the Mansion House, on the 4th ult., ordered to pay fines, amounting together to £200, on summonses for having in June, July, August, and November, 1916, been concerned in removing and dealing with opium prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Robertson, for the Customs, said the defendant carried on business in Limehouse Causeway, supplying Chinese for their crews. In pursuance of an arrangement with another person, he purchased in the City and sent to a man in Glasgow 800 lb. of opium. Subsequently the opium was shipped to Shanghai as machinery rollers. Two of the cases of opium succeeded in getting to China, but on the third occasion the person in Glasgow was caught and fined. According to his own figures, the defendant had been making about £1,400 a year on opium legitimately sold.

Mr. Albert Osborn, solicitor for the defence, said the defendant was merely an agent in the matter, his profit being only an extra 2s. on the price. He had nothing whatever to do with exporting the opium to Shanghai, and did not know of the existence of the proclamation prohibiting it.

The Lord Mayor said that if the fines were not paid the alternative would be 76 days' imprisonment.

It was stated, however, that the defendant would pay the fines.

LESS BEER, MORE BEAUTY.

The Berlin Vorwarts, glad to extract comfort of any sort from the welter of retreats, strikes, and semi-starvation, thanks England for being the means of restoring to the too tubby Teuton his manly beauty—a characteristic which had hitherto escaped notice. "Not only is the beer growing scarcer and scarcer; it is also becoming worse and worse in quality." In many Berlin resorts one can only procure a sugary thick broth, which, though it is crowned with a dense, soapy foam, possesses nothing of the true virtues of Gambusia care to sit over may after mug of this mysterious decoction, and the consequence is that the attention from beer imports to the figure of a slender German does not become them at all. This slenderness promotes a mobility of body hitherto unknown among us, and this change, there is no doubt, will have a salutary effect on our physical and even mental development. But for those who are devoted to the English, but for whom we should never have discovered in ourselves the germs of a classical manly beauty.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 21st July.

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 20 weeks
This year	13,355	388,498
Last year	16,447	402,965
Increase		
Decrease	3,092	14,467

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an examination in First Aid held recently, the following candidates passed:

Second Certificate—A. Morris, and Leung Sui-zeung.

First Certificate—Leung Yik-long, Lam Tsung, and Un Chow-tung.

Dr. Lim Chong-long was the Hon. Lecturer, and Dr. G. H. Thomas acted as Hon. Examiner.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE RHINE.

The Basle papers at the end of June stated that five bridges of boats have been constructed across the Rhine between Altkirch. This is regarded as an indication of a possible retreat. In the meantime, they are a hindrance to navigation.

War savings of soldiers abroad, invested through the Army Paymaster, total £356,700.

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HONGKONG.

PALESTINE.

OPERATIONS AT GAZA.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

JERUSALEM, June 26th.

The "Pioneer," Cairo correspondent gives the following details of operations since the capture of Rafah. The Gaza-Eshtaria-Benehela line was stormed in face of a murderous machine-gun fire, and at numerous points the garrison were driven out after suffering very heavy losses. The Australian, New Zealand and British Mounted Troops, Camel Corps and a number of B.H.A. Batteries, had crossed the Wadi Ghuzzze, five miles west of Gaza, during the night. While our infantry attack was in progress, strong enemy forces were observed moving up from the Huj area in the north-east, and from the Harers area in the east, with a large body of cavalry on the march from Beersheba. In the violent struggle which ensued all our troops displayed coolness, resource and dogged heroism worthy of their hard fighting comrades on the Western Front. Some of our detachments actually penetrated into the city of Gaza, but becoming isolated from the main body, and in some instances surrounded, they had to fight their way back to their units. But for the loss of five hours' daylight owing to fog, the whole Gaza position, with its garrison, would have fallen into our hands. But although the delay caused by fog deprived us of this additional success, the day's results included the capture of over 900 prisoners, among whom was Musa Kiasim Pasha, commander of the 53rd Turkish Division, with the whole of his staff, and the infliction of thousands of casualties, as well as the capture of heavy guns and stores. The enemy's total loss was well over 8,000.

After describing the advance beyond Wadi Ghuzzze on the 17th of April, the correspondent says:—On the 19th, our artillery came into action against strong enemy positions, and a heavy bombardment was kept up for two hours. A French war vessel and two of our monitors lent effective assistance. The enemy tried hard to interfere with the work of our batteries; but so well were they concealed that his shelling did no damage whatever. All the positions were being shelled, but Ali Muntar was the point that attracted most attention. It seemed as if the very vitals were being torn out of this historic hill, which the German, Armenian, and Turkish warships had converted into a first class modern fortress. In the intervals when the whole

place was not enveloped in dull brown clouds of smoke, one could see whole chunks of earth rent from its mass, and sent to shreds in the air. But, advantageously situated as he was, the enemy could not prevent our advance. On the left we pushed forward to within 3,000 yards of Gaza, and drove the Turks from their observation posts and their strongly entrenched position on Simpson Ridge, a fortified knoll west of the Gaza-El-Arish road. One could see wave after wave of English and Welsh Territorials, accompanied by two Tanks, steadily advancing from ridge to ridge. There was a brief pause as the attack neared its objective. Then bayonets flashing in the sun as our men swarmed round the banks of Simpson Ridge told us the position was won.

On their right the English Territorials had also a very difficult task. The newly formed Imperial Mounted Division showed the greatest gallantry, and the men of the Camel Corps are spoken of well. Writing of the aerial achievements, our bombing machines went on to attack Abu Harira, a Turkish position midway between Gaza and Beersheba. They discovered an enemy force of 800 infantry and 800 cavalry preparing to deliver a counter-attack against our right flank. Snapping down they dropped 400 lb. of high explosive, and one of which exploded in the midst of dense masses of troops, doing such fearful execution that the panic-stricken survivors fled in wild disorder to Sheria.

Since then there has been no material change in the situation on the Palestine Front. We have been steadily consolidating our position, preparing for a further advance, and generally keeping the enemy on the jump; our patrols are bringing in prisoners, and our mobile columns have during the first half of this month destroyed the railway line, bridges, wells and reservoirs which the Turks had constructed at El Audje, El Burein, and El Koshaimor. Many of the prisoners taken by us were dressed in much warmer clothing than those we captured at El Magdha and Rafah, and had evidently been equipped for a different front. This is one of the many indications which gove, beyond doubt, that the Turks, realising the seriousness of their position in Southern Palestine, have been compelled to withdraw at least two of their other fronts. The Turkish position at Gaza is a very strong one, and its reduction will probably entail somewhat prolonged operations, being very possibly a combination of trench and machine-guns warfare similar to that prevailing in France.

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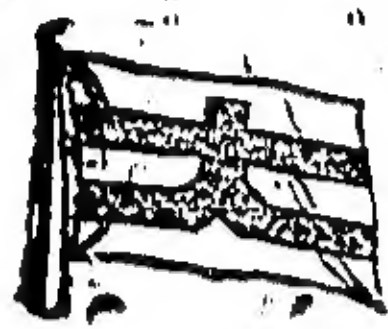
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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU".....Friday, 3rd August at 2 p.m.
"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 16th August at 2 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.

FORMOSA LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Asping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU".....Tuesday, 31st July at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 5th Aug. at Noon.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Customs Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan, and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS
"RINBRANDT".....25th July.
"GOMSTOER".....1st August.
"RINDJANI".....15th August.
"VONDEL".....15th September.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN".....25th September.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI.....SUNNING.....July 28, Daylight.
SINGAPORE.....LINGCHOW.....July 28, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....SHANTUNG.....July 27, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....YINGCHOW.....July 29, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....CHUAN.....July 21, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN.....KUCHEW.....Aug. 4, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....TEAN.....Aug. 8, at Noon.DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.For Freight or Passage, apply to—
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR TIENTSIN.....CHIPSING.....WEDDAY, July 25, Daylight.
HAIPHONG.....TAESSANG.....THURSDAY, July 26, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....SATURDAY, July 28, at Noon.
MANILA.....YUENSANG.....SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hobei when in movement.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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Under Straits Government Passenger Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description & fixed thereto.

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HAIHONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....TUESDAY, 31st July at 12 Noon.

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THE Steamship

"SIBERIA MARU" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 27th July at 3 p.m. will be landed as Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 27th July, at 6 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 30th July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 10th August, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1890

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN" having arrived, from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Newloom Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1890

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Thursday 24th: 2.15 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Johnson, P.C.M.O., at the Helena May Institute.

Friday 25th: 10.15 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Johnson, P.C.M.O., at the Military Hospital.

11 a.m. Drill. Members attending are requested to bring scissors.

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By Using
CUTICURA

The Scap to cleanse and

purify, the Ointment to

soothe and heal; no other

treatment so effective.

Sample Each Free by Post

Write to: Skin Doctor, For samples address

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 11.57—No returns from

Japan and Indo-China. Pressure has

decreased slightly at all stations re-

porting; it is probably highest in the

Pacific to the south of Japan. An area

of relatively low pressure covers China

and Annam generally.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.35 inch. Total

since January 1st, 48.41 inches, against

an average of 48.40 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at

noon on the 25th July:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W.

winds, moderate; cloudy generally, some

rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as

No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between

Hongkong and Lamock: The same as

No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between

Hongkong and Hainan: The same as

No. 1.

ATMI NI SJHON TVICISJO

The following Table shows the Stan-

dard Time at which Official Night ends

and begins during the month of July,

1917:—

Date. Ends. Begins.

July 24th, 5.40 a.m. 7.15 p.m.

25th, 5.41 " 7.17 "

26th, 5.42 " 7.18 "

27th, 5.43 " 7.19 "

28th, 5.44 " 7.20 "

29th, 5.45 " 7.21 "

30th, 5.46 " 7.22 "

31st, 5.47 " 7.23 "

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER

REPORT.

JULY 24, 1917.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Victoria Peak 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Memoria 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Hakodate 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Tokio 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Kobe 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Nagasaki 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Kasugahara 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Otsu 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Naha 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Ishijima 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Kure 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Hankow 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Ichang 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0

Kiating 6 a.m. 29.77 78 73 80 0 0 0